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## SUMMARY

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4.	Laos outline	es position i	for Paris negotiations:	•
25X1A			The Laotian prime mini the American charge in government will follow and, in the forthcoming	Vietiane that his Cambodia's example
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will seek greater judicial and military autonomy. The military plan includes setting up a Laotian general staff officered by French personnel. The American charge comments that lack of any officer above the grade of captain "compels Laos to be reasonable." The charge reports, however, that during Senator Mansfield's visit, the prime minister attempted to obtain guarantees, apparently to be used as a lever against the French, that the United States would carry on the Laotian aid program if it were dropped by France.

Comment: The Laotian government has been less troublesome in negotiating with the French than Vietnam or Cambodia because of its inherent weakness and its vulnerability to the Viet Minh. As in the other two countries, there is a desire to minimize French control through closer relations with the United States.

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## EASTERN EUROPE

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5.	Increased Orbi	t food and clothir	g shipments to	East Germany reported:
		export	ing butter, egg	cted by Moscow to stop s and poultry to Italy ns to East Germany
		instead	i,	
		Hungary, during the planned \$2,7	the rest of 195	nan premier Grotewohl 3, is scheduled to f goods, mainly shoes,
	cates the urgen Soviet leaders. ties facing thes	ents of items in acy with which the Such export red	unusually short e East German quirements are aplementing the	llites are called on to domestic supply indi- situation is viewed by adding to the difficul- ir policy of more
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•	7. French point out advantages of five-power talks:
05)/44	The most important point in the Soviet note of 28 September was the suggestion of five-
25X1A	p ower talks to ease world tensions, in the opinion of French vice premier Paul Reynaud,
	who told Ambassador Dillon that the cabinet had shown general sympathy for his views. Reynaud has little hope that such negotiations would be successful but thinks they would "unmask the real
	intentions of Communist China in the same manner that the Russians' intentions regarding Germany had now been unmasked."
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No attempt should be made to drop the subject of a four-power conference, he said, but he believes that 'no one in France' any longer sees any chance for success in such talks.

Comment: While the French government no longer needs to press for talks on Germany as a precondition for further progress on its European policies, it evidently believes that every effort should be made to determine Chinese Communist intentions as a means of strengthening popular support of its revised Indochina policy.

	8.	French reveal flexibility on economic aspects of Saar issue:
25X1A		A French Foreign Ministry official informed the American embassy that Paris may wish to revert, in the economic discussions of the Saar problem, to the report of Van Der Goes, Dutch delegate to the Council of Europe
		Assembly. While this does not mean that the French would agree to transform their economic union with the Saar into a simple trade treaty, the officer believes they might "accept a treaty of economic cooperation, limited in time."

which was the basis of a general resolution adopted by the Council of Europe Assembly on 25 September over strong German protests, called for conversion of the French-Saar economic union into a 50-year treaty of economic cooperation. In the debate on that resolution, the French emphasized that the union with the Saar must be maintained until succeeded by a broad European customs and currency union.

There have been inconclusive indications that the Germans would come forward with specific proposals for safeguarding France's special interests in the Saar by means other than the present economic union.

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9.	Ex-Gaullist	leaders	see	French	approval	οf	EDC.
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Ex-Gaullist leaders, including two cabinet ministers, told American embassy officials in Paris that while they continue to oppose the EDC treaty, they now expect it to pass by a narrow margin. Ambassador Dillon believes their major efforts

by a narrow margin. Ambassador Dillon believes their major efforts are now aimed at watering down the European Political Community and delaying full implementation of EDC through some compromise formula.

They further stated that since Adenauer's victory many French deputies feel that a merely negative position on EDC is no longer possible and are in favor of some positive policy.

Comment: There have been strong indications that Paris has approached The Hague and Bonn with a proposal to prolong full implementation of the EDC treaty over several years. The ex-Gaullists are pressing hard for a full-scale National Assembly debate on European integration prior to the 20 October foreign ministers meeting on the political community in The Hague.

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